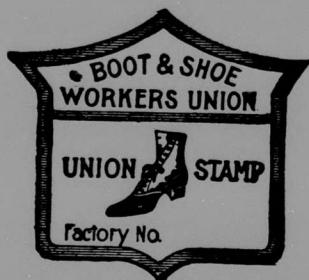


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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

No. 8

LONG STRUGGLE ENDED

Last Friday night the delegates from Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 151 and 537 were seated in the Labor Council, as they had reaffiliated with their international.

Reports from all sections of the Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico are to the effect that all Reid locals are pursuing a similar course. The same is true of the inter-mountain country, so that the long and bitter controversy in the electrical industry west of the Rocky Mountains is at an end, and harmony and good feeling is the order among the men of this great industry.

While the new president of the Reid-Murphy faction, James Fitzgerald, has a representative on the Coast endeavoring to induce the men to refuse to abide by the decision reached at a referendum election of the Pacific District Council, he is meeting with no success whatever. From the headquarters of the Reid-Murphy faction there is also being sent literature to the labor papers of this section which is anything but a credit to the officers distributing it. No method that will tend to create discord among the men of the industry is being overlooked by these officers, but happily for the labor movement, these appeals to prejudice are falling on deaf ears, and the men are almost a unit in their decision to forget past differences and face the future with a firm resolve that electrical workers, like other trade unionists, will fight their battles among themselves in a fashion that will enable them to face the common enemy with a solid front, and that no profit shall accrue to employers because of disagreement among the workers.

Bitter as has been the feeling during the past several years between the contending factions, the men of the west are demonstrating that they are big enough and broad enough and sensible enough to lift themselves above their likes and dislikes in the interest of all who toil, electrical workers and others, for the trouble penetrated every corner of the labor movement and resulted in friction and contention all along the line.

The members of the Pacific District Council are to be commended for their staunch trade unionism, for it was this and nothing else that prompted them to take the step in spite of the fact that disgruntled and selfish officers, outside of the district, desired to continue the turmoil and strife within the craft. It was an unselfish and unpleasant thing to do, but the men placed the cause before their personal feelings and brought to the movement of this section of the country the assurance that peace and progress and prosperity in the future shall not be hindered in the ranks of labor by any selfishness on their part.

It is sincerely to be hoped the electrical men of the Reid-Murphy faction throughout the continent will see the error of their way and follow the lead of the Pacific District Council by accepting the agreement reached in this city last December in the conference between President Gompers and representatives of the two factions of electrical workers. It was believed at the time the agreement was reached that it meant the end of the fighting in

the ranks of the electrical workers, but President Fitzgerald refused to even submit the proposition to the membership for decision, and immediately proceeded to throw cold water on the agreement in an endeavor to convince the members of his faction that they should continue to maintain two unions in the industry claiming jurisdiction over the same work. The Pacific District Council refused to be coerced into refusing to submit the question to the rank and file for decision and proceeded to hold an election. When the ballots were counted it was found that the membership, by a vote of more than three to one, favored abiding by the terms of the agreement and uniting the forces of the two factions. The membership having thus decided the question, the officers notified them to proceed to carry out the terms of the agreement, which was done without incident or friction in spite of the efforts of Fitzgerald and his lieutenants sent here for the purpose of creating trouble.

Because of the refusal of the international officers to give the men in other sections of the country an opportunity to vote upon the question it is not definitely known how they feel about the proposition, but it is believed they are in accord with the action taken in this section of the country and will shortly force the stubborn and selfish officers to put the question to the rank and file for decision. If the matter reaches the general membership, say men in a position to know, the agreement will surely be approved and one union will again be the order in the electrical field on this continent.

Whether this much to be desired result is to be achieved or not the fact remains that the trip to this city last fall by representatives of the American Federation of Labor was not in vain, and the results even now are sufficient to repay those men for the time expended in the work. Particularly should the outcome be gratifying to President Gompers and Vice-President Valentine, two men who exercised a job-like patience and severely taxed their energies as they struggled with the problem day and night for nearly two weeks. Of course a number of local men, too, rendered valuable assistance in bringing the two factions together, and to them is due no small measure of credit for the happy outcome.

The Pacific District Council officers are to be congratulated for their stand in the premises because it stamps them as trade unionists who dare to follow what they believe to be for the best interests of those who elected them to office, and the vote on the proposition to reaffiliate is sufficient evidence of the approval of the rank and file of their position in submitting the matter to the referendum in spite of the demands of the disgruntled officials in the East.

As a result of the action of the electrical workers the entire labor movement of the Pacific Coast is now in a better position to proceed successfully with much work that has been retarded by the unfortunate controversy.

STANDS FOR JUSTICE—NOT IMMUNITY.

The organized labor movement is a protest against wrong and injustice—it seeks to secure freedom and justice. That is the reason it now demands labor's amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. That act was passed by Congress in 1890 for the purpose of checking combinations among capitalists formed for the purpose of controlling the supply and price of articles of trade and commerce. The framers of that law did not intend that the law should apply to labor organizations and farmers' unions. They did not intend that organizations formed not for profit but for human betterment should be classified as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. The National Association of Manufacturers and all like combinations of employers who are hostile to organization among the workers and yet who themselves organize for the purpose of destroying organizations of labor and of farmers, persistently assert that those who favor the Bartlett and Bacon bills desire to establish a special class of evil doers.

The organized labor movement as expressed by the American Federation of Labor is an ardent advocate of law and order. It yields first place to none in its loyalty and patriotism in upholding institutions and agencies for promoting and insuring peace, justice and freedom by permanent, normal agencies. It is just as vigorous in its efforts to secure the enforcement of all law as is any other organization in this country. It challenges a comparison of its record with that of any other organization. It has ever stood for the right and the good.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor have iterated and reiterated that violators of the law, whether they be union men or not, should be punished and compelled to pay the penalty. The American Federation of Labor demands that if workingmen are guilty of crimes and illegal acts, those deeds shall be punished according to the laws provided to apply to such cases. No one need fear that the misdeeds of the toilers will not be duly punished. But organized labor protests against the perversion of law to apply to acts of totally different nature from those which the law was enacted to cover. Organized labor protests against "direct action" by the judiciary as emphatically as it does against "direct action" by all other members of society.

The American Federation of Labor has never asked special favors, but it does demand just application of the laws and equal opportunity for all to receive justice.

The American Federation of Labor is more interested in the enforcement of law than many of those who prate loudly about the enforcement of law. Our opponents understand and demand enforcement of law to protect property rights only. They have no conception of human rights—rights necessary for human welfare, aye, even for the protection of human life. The organized labor movement demands that law shall recognize these human rights—that enforcement of law shall be mindful of human interests.

If the opponents of the Bartlett-Bacon bills were even honest with themselves they would concede that the anti-trust act was intended to deal only with commodities and not with labor and its activities in securing equitable conditions between employer and employee. They would all concede, as even Walter Gordon Merritt has been forced to concede, that a law which applies to the sale and distribution of products should not necessarily apply to the relation of employer and employee, and that there is a difference between a human being and a bushel of coal.

The labor organizations do not want any special privileges. On the contrary they have and do now vehemently protest against the granting of special privileges to any class of society. They have done more than any other social force to secure equality of opportunity and

freedom for all. All the labor unions want is the right to work out their destiny under laws that promote and assure human rights. Furthermore, they feel keenly and resent the injustice of the courts in placing them in the same class with organizations which have been held by the courts to be "illegal combinations." They declare it unjust to consider labor unions as organizations identical with such organizations as the Standard Oil, Steel and Tobacco trusts. The managers of these latter combinations control millions of wealth, while the members of labor organizations only insist that the law give them the right to own themselves and their labor power.

SHOULD NOT BE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
By Henry Demarest Lloyd.

The unresisting heart of man is always in revolt against ties founded on force. Yesterday it declared that government is the control of man by man, and that the rights of rulers are drawn from the consent of the governed. Today it avows that property is the control of man by man. That the rights of the ruled are the source of the rights of the rulers in property as much as in government. The central doctrine of the slave power was that the laborer was merely merchandise. The central doctrine of the money power is that labor is merely merchandise. Society supports the latter, as it did the former, with the consolidated array of all its institutions and laws. But both doctrines, and all that is built upon them, are absolutely destructive, not only of the liberties of the laborer, but of the liberties of all. The conscience that said the laborer shall not be a commodity though despised of the builders is now a corner-stone. A new conscience takes its stand before all our institutions and says to them: Labor shall not be a commodity, for the labor is the laborer. The new theory that though the workingman is not a thing his labor is a thing, marks but a slight advance on the old. It means that the labor can be bought and sold regardless of the man behind it; that the buyer, the employer, can take any advantage of the seller, provided he does it under the formulas of supply and demand; that to buy his life of him cheap and sell it dear is all we have to do with the laborer; that the only conscience the buyer needs is to observe the rules of the market; that he can depress or raise prices without moral responsibility for the backs bent or hearts broken by his manipulations; that he can take more than he gives, regardless that the "goods" he gets are the lives of workers who cannot survive if they receive less than they give; that buyer and seller have a right to deal with each other as if they were business animals, instead of business men. The labor is the laborer, because the man has to live twenty-four hours in order to be able to work eight or ten. His heart and head, his thoughts, his wants, his aspirations, all co-operate to produce the so-called commodity which at the sound of the factory bell is ready to begin the work of the day. When the man leaves the factory he but takes the "commodity" away to recuperate his wasted energies for another day. That which he has left within those walls is not a thing. It is himself. The great fundamental principle of anti-slavery is that man cannot hold property in man," said Garrison. The doctrine that "labor is a commodity" gives man property in man, and is therefore iniquitous and void. If you shall not buy the whole man you shall not buy or sell part of a man. You shall not count into your purses the ruddy drops from the morn till noon, from noon to dewy eve, and then say: "I know not whence they came or how."

Keep your mind open to the light. Obey the best you know. Follow Truth wherever it leads.
—William Watson.

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SOME LESSONS IN HISTORY.

To those persons who resent as new the proposal that the government take over the telegraph and telephone systems, we would commend the elaborate report prepared by a committee of postal employees at the request of the Postmaster-General.

It is more than possible that they may have cause to revise their views, if they consider carefully the facts and figures included in that report and also the history of the telegraph in this country.

This report indicates that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to place in the hands of the government itself a monopoly of the means of communication.

It shows that in 1843 the government appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose of testing in a practical way the electrical telegraph then in its experimental stages.

The experiment was an entire success and a movement for the absorption of the new invention by the government was begun. Morse offered his patents to the government for \$100,000 a few years later and Postmaster-General Johnson in 1846 urged that the telegraph be made a government monopoly because it was properly an important adjunct to the postal system.

When the government neglected to take over the new invention private capital, through the operations of promoters was induced to invest heavily in various telegraph companies. The small wildcat companies which grew up were absorbed by the Western Union, the managers of which soon saw the advantage of creating a monopoly.

It was in 1866 that Congress passed an act regulating telegraph companies which contained this remarkable clause: "Provided, however, that the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase all telegraph lines, property, and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, etc."

That law is still in effect.

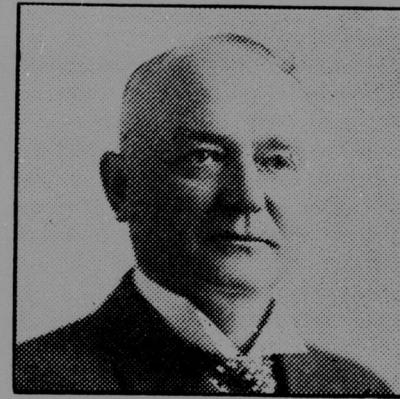
President Grant, acting on the report of Postmaster-General Creswell in 1871, urged on Congress the advisability of adding the telegraph to the postal system.

Surely there is nothing new in the suggestion for government ownership of the telegraph systems, and the telegraph and telephone systems are inextricably interwoven.—Sacramento "Union."

PANORAMIC VIEW OF YOSEMITE.

A panoramic view of Yosemite National Park, showing the characteristic features of the landscape, has just been issued by direction of Secretary Lane. This panorama shows in a striking manner the gradual rise in the elevation of the country from the western boundary of the park to the eastern boundary along the crest of the Sierra Nevada, and the sudden drop to the level area of the Great Basin. Eight colors were used in the printing, the meadows and valleys being in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in combinations of colors in order to give the hazy effect characteristic of the region, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown, which is easily read on close inspection, but which merges into the basic colors when the sheet is held at some distance. The panorama is surrounded by a gray border in order to make an effective background. This view, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents, measures 18½ by 18 inches, and is on the scale of 3 miles to the inch. It is based on accurate surveys and gives an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person moving over it in an aeroplane.

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ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS

We are all committed to the organization idea — to the way of doing work by working together. The group tendency is strong in human beings. They come together almost unconsciously for mutual welfare, and they also follow leaders; this results in two kinds or types of organization. Much of what we call organization is really only the imitation of a strong personality. We go in droves like sheep. Organization of this kind . . . means that there is a separate individual around whom the organization crystallizes.

In a recent address before the New York State Country Bond, Dean L. H. Bailey of Cornell University applies these and similar statements to the work of country life readjustment, to which as director of the State College of Agriculture his talents and industry are devoted. Much that he says, however, is of great general value just now when clubs and organizations are multiplying with such bewildering rapidity, and when in the competition of groups the moral purpose of organization seems sometimes to be forgotten.

Now the group tends to perpetuate itself, continues Dean Bailey, and to propagate its ideas. It is likely to become a formal organization; and when the organization becomes very rigid we call it a machine, because we have no other word that so well expresses the regularity of action and the interlocking of parts into a working concern. . . . In themselves organizations are not progressive. Their process is always one of crystallization. The strong individual breaks out of the organization and becomes a progressive, a rebel, or a radical; he attracts a following, finally assembles it, and a new organization is made; and this organization in turn becomes crystallized and finally other uncontrolled thinkers break out of it and still other groups are formed. For a time the group serves its original purpose; but the usual method of progress is by the breaking away from solidified organization. . . . We cannot arrive at any great work by means of an organization that is self-satisfied and is concerned primarily in perpetuating itself, or that is out for glory. The test of any organization is that it shall be willing to spend and dissolve itself, if necessary, that it may accomplish a forward result.

He thinks we are making the mistake of trying to work out many of our social and economical reforms by means of groups that are self-centered and which, whether they know it or not, are concerned primarily in upholding the name and the insignia of the organization. The only reason for an organization that aims at anything more than entertainment is that it shall contribute something worth while to the general welfare. As soon as the organizations become too insistent upon themselves, by that fact they begin to perish. . . . An organization may think it is standing for a cause when, as a matter of fact, it is standing for itself, and when the group tendency may be hurting the very cause it names in its program.

The greater the number of organizations the greater is the need of individual men and women who will think out something clearly, and will stand for a final human result rather than for the name and associations of an order. The question Dean Bailey leaves with his auditor or reader is: Am I standing for a free result, or am I dominated by group loyalty?

Every time you hold yourself rigorously to the task that is appointed to you for the time, definitely attend to it and carry it through with concentrated attention, you are adding to your power to resist temptation.—Henry Churchill King.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES

By Thomas Forsyth Hunt

Every young man is born into the world with his clothes off. His principal resources are character, ability, and industry. Even if he inherits money or property, usually it is not at the beginning of business life. As a general rule, to which there are numerous exceptions, the young man who takes a course in agriculture at the University cannot return to his father's farm because the father is there. Usually a farm is organized as a one-family enterprise. Unless the parents are ready to withdraw from the farm, ordinarily the son must push out from the nest.

Thus it is that the graduates in agriculture who are normally without capital and not infrequently are working their way through college must seek employment at wages. Doubtless, in the future some way will be worked out by which these young men of energy and education may secure the requisite capital to enable them to embark in farming for themselves. However, that is another story and is only incidentally related to the problem in hand.

It follows naturally from what has been said that the Department of Agriculture is compelled to act as a sort of employment bureau. It is one of the most difficult problems with which the Department of Agriculture of the University of California has to deal. It is the same problem that exists in the business world in general of making the job and the man fit. Frequently graduates desire employment without any immediate prospect open for which they are especially fitted. More frequently jobs are open with no student properly fitted for the responsibilities entailed. It is obvious that if the State is spending large sums of money in educating its sons in agriculture, it is important that satisfactory employment must be found for them, either at wages or in business, or the State's effort will be wasted. I am taking this opportunity of discussing the problem frankly with ranchers and others interested to the end that the job and the man may be brought together with the least waste of effort.

Graduates trained in agriculture are a more or less highly specialized group of laborers. They cannot go out on the street or country road and expect to secure employment on sight. Neither can the person or corporation seeking a suitably trained specialist always expect to find one ready for employment.

Perhaps one of the most common requests is for a manager of a farm or ranch, who, the letter states, must be a married man of some years of successful practical experience. Ordinarily a college graduate does not marry until he has made good in some position or business. He is then no longer available for employment, especially at the salary that these letters often imply. A recent graduate of the College of Agriculture is seldom required to accept a position at less than \$900 per year, and \$1000 to \$1200 is not uncommon. Where graduates accept positions at a less salary it is usually because of the experience which the employment offers. Out of 67 seniors in agriculture 39 have placed applications on file in this office for employment. Presumably, therefore,

fore, 28 are already provided with employment. There are 5 post-graduate students seeking employment and 10 third-year students in the farm school. There are also in the Department of Agriculture many undergraduates who, each year desire summer employment, beginning about May 15th. Some of these are men of experience in farming who are seeking the best wages which they may secure for the services rendered. Others are men who are without experience and hence will make the matter of wages a secondary consideration if the conditions are favorable for enlarging their agricultural horizon.

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NEW HOME OF CARPENTERS.

The new home of the carpenters, built by the Carpenters' Hall Association, on the corner of Valencia and Hermann streets, was opened last Wednesday with fitting ceremonies, and those organizations comprising the association are now housed in a permanent and commodious home of their own.

The building is a three-story brick structure, neat in architectural design and finely constructed and finished from a mechanical standpoint. The lower floor is taken up with three large store-rooms, while on the second floor are five offices for local unions and a large and commodious assembly hall, where will be located pool and billiard tables, cigar stand, reading and lounging sections, checker, chess and card tables. On the third floor are three handsomely furnished and well laid-out lodgerooms, one of which will seat about 600 persons. The large auditorium is so arranged as to make it suitable for all sorts of dances and social affairs likely to be desired by the membership.

The building is steamheated throughout, and every room well lighted and ventilated. The building is one of which the organizations comprising the Carpenters' Hall Association may well feel proud, for it would be a credit to any organization. ◆◆◆

IMPORTANT DECISION OF COMMISSION.

Under ordinary circumstances when an employee is injured while going to or from work, he is not entitled to receive compensation from his employer. In a few instances, however, the nature of the employment is such that compensation should be paid to him. The latter was held to be the case in a controversy just decided by the Industrial Accident Commission, the award being rendered in favor of J. Ferguerson against the Royal Indemnity Company.

Ferguerson, who was a messenger in the employ of the Southern California Gas Company, was required to read meters, deliver orders, shut off gas when patrons moved, collect accounts, etc., and if while on his way home he found any of the customers moving out, it was his duty to stop, read the meter, collect the gas bill then due, and in general protect the interests of the company. One evening while on his way home on his motor-cycle, for the maintenance of which the company paid a small sum per month, he was run into by an automobile and seriously injured. The employer claimed that Ferguerson's work did not end until he reached home, but the insurance company refused to pay him compensation.

The Industrial Accident Commission, however, held that where employees are working with regular hours of duty, whether paid by the day or the week or by calendar month, they are under the protection of the Compensation Act from the moment they enter the premises of the employer at the beginning of their workday until they leave such employment at the close of such day, but not at other times or places unless specially commissioned to perform particular services at other times and places. On the other hand, however, there are classes of employees whose days of labor do not end until their work is finished, however early or late they may be required to work. This would be especially true with traveling men who may be said to be under the protection of the act from the time they leave home for a trip until they return, unless out for joy rides or something else not connected with their employment. The Commission held that because of its character Ferguerson's employment was continuous and that he was at all times, except when at home, under the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act and consequently entitled to compensation.

SHOPMEN'S STRIKE STILL ON.

By John Robertson.

The strike of the shopmen on the Harriman lines, which was called on September 30, 1911, comprising machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers (coppersmiths and pipe-fitters) car-workers, and their helpers, is just as much in effect at the present time as since its inception. The company has tried all kinds of tactics to break our ranks, to discourage our men on strike, and to get them to desert our ranks, and return to work. But they have all proved of no avail, and the rumor is abroad to the effect that on the 1st of April the company is to make the announcement that the shops here are to be known as "open" shops. Whether the rumor has one iota of truth in it or not we want it to be understood by all union men and their sympathizers that the shops of the Harriman lines have been "open" shops to the strike-breaker and "closed" shops to the union men for the past 30 months, and will remain closed shops to union men until a settlement has been arrived at. We have the strike situation well in hand all over the system. The latest move of the company was in North Platte, Neb., when the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Omaha, Neb., tried to settle the strike for the business men of North Platte. Then an article appeared in the press of that town, stating that the company would take back their former employees as fast as there was an opening. It further stated that it was "expected" that quite a number would file applications for their former positions, but from information at hand from North Platte no applications had been filed by the strikers for their former positions. This information is given by the strikers' side of the controversy, so that should any man go to work for the Harriman lines in the capacity of any of the crafts mentioned above he will understand that he is working for an unfair road, and must be willing to accept the stigma that is naturally placed upon him by organized labor. ◆◆◆

HIS REWARD.

Under the head "Down and Out in Good Shape," the "United Labor Bulletin," published in Denver, had the following in a recent issue concerning one James H. Peabody, former Governor of Colorado:

"A gentleman of the road, not connected or overly sympathetic with the present coal strike, or the aims of organized labor for that matter, tells me he was in a Canon City barber shop the other day when an individual smoking a cob pipe and having every appearance of being on the hummer good and proper passed, and it was noted that the passers-by scarcely noticed or spoke to him.

"My friend said he thought he recognized in the fine example of a complete wreck a former governor of the State, one Peabody, and asked the tonsorial performer if it was not the delectable person. He was informed that it was, and the information further given that he was completely down and out; that his fortune, position in business and society had vanished; old-time friends passed him by with scarcely a sign of recognition; his fraternal associations were dissipated; his home had gone, and it was a question how he scraped enough together to pay house rent, let alone live.

"It was ever thus; whom the big interests can seduce from official rectitude to serve them are thrown aside and forsaken as soon as the title of place and power have fallen away and they can serve no more. Colorado is full of such living monuments, who forgot the oath of fealty to the whole people and adjusted their glasses as the vision magnified the cause of the powerful. And I suppose there will be more to follow. Governor Ammons, study well the fate of your predecessor of but twelve short years ago."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

I had a dove and the sweet dove died;
And I have thought it died of grieving:
Oh, what could it grieve for? Its feet were tied
With a silken thread of my own hand's weaving.
—Keats.

The union label is your protector and the protector of your family. Demand it. Otherwise it is useless.

Trade unionists throughout the country are urged to write their Congressmen to support the Bartlett-Bacon bill, which, if passed, will prevent labor organizations from being classed with trusts in restraint of trade. Do so at once. It is important.

During the past year nearly \$3,000,000 came to the University of California as gifts, many of them to be devoted to particular purposes such as scientific investigations as to the cause, cure and prevention of disease, to study the movements of stars in the line of sight, biological research and library additions.

The American Anti-Saloon League is going to send thirteen of its ablest speakers into California this year to make a whirlwind campaign in favor of the dry amendment that is to be voted on by the people this fall. The league officials announce they will throw the whole weight of its power into the California fight as the State must be voted dry before the Panama Canal is opened to immigration.

The exhibition of American and foreign city planning which opened last Friday and continues until next Sunday evening at 1085 Market street, near Jones, contains much of interest to labor. The exhibition shows many matters of interest to the people of this city. The doors are open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day, and lecturers and guides explain how the different cities of the world have gone about their planning and building.

The large number of women criminals that have been tried for murder in the various sections of California and acquitted by sentimental juries has finally aroused the prosecuting officers to protest and call the matter to the attention of the general public in the hope that the difficulty may be remedied. There has been altogether too many women criminals released. Of this there can be no doubt. A woman, under such a system needs but commit a spectacular murder, go to trial before a sentimental jury which will return a verdict of not guilty without regard for the evidence and her career is made for her. She can then go on the vaudeville stage and maudlin curiosity will fill her purse with gold for the chance to look at her, thus placing a premium upon crimes of this character by women. There can be no excuse whatever for such acquittals. They can not possibly serve any useful purpose, and undoubtedly do much harm.

HOME RULE DISTURBANCE

The home rule question has brought prominently to the front the character of the British army. It has shown conclusively that the officers are simply a bevy of society matrons, chaperones and debutantes masquerading in male attire, when properly they should be meandering about the parlors of royalty, bending and bowing and genuflecting in the more appropriate slit skirt of the present fashion.

What a farce the boasted power of the British army really is was demonstrated a few years back when a handful of South African Dutchmen, whom every officer of the army despised, made of them the laughing stock of the entire world. And now, when a few squatters in Ireland, who have no more real rights there than a Barbadoes islander, yet who have been permitted to occupy lands acquired through arson, rapine and murder, object to the Irish people having a voice in governing their own country, the character of the dress parade army again causes the people of all nations to laugh hilariously.

Attempts are made to make it appear that the situation is due to religious differences, but this is not true, for some of the greatest advocates of home rule for Ireland have been and are Protestants, such as Charles Stewart Parnell.

The truth is, it is a question of the aristocracy in the army and the aristocracy outside of the army standing shoulder to shoulder with the plundering aristocratic Englishmen and Scotchmen planted in Ireland by Cromwell.

It is just another instance of aristocracy standing together against democracy. No British army officer has any scruples about fighting against his fellow countrymen when called upon in labor disputes. Then the officers are ready to order the machine guns turned loose to mow down their fellow citizens, and such a thing as resigning in order to avoid doing such work is not even dreamed of by the society ladies who send out their subordinates to do the actual slaughtering.

Four-fifths of the people of Ireland demand home rule, but they are not of the aristocracy and therefore must be crushed and denied any voice in the making of the laws under which they live. The wail as to fears of a religious character are wholly without merit, and are only used as a cloak to hide the real fears of the aristocracy.

Dodge and falsify as they may, the fact stands out patent to all that the present disturbance in Ulster and the shameful display of the decayed and dilapidated army are but for one purpose, and that, the upholding of aristocracy as against democracy. The present government of England has been leaning too strongly toward democracy, and the Irish parliament would lean even more in that direction, therefore the fight is being made for the continuance of aristocracy both in England and Ireland.

The aristocrats have been successful in their opposition to many of the democratic tendencies in England. For instance, they succeeded in preventing the suffragettes from holding public meetings in Hyde Park, while the Orangemen, who advocate violence and bloodshed, have been permitted to assemble there and indulge in all sorts of revolutionary talk.

The whine of the Orangemen of Ulster to the effect that if Ireland is permitted to establish a parliament of her own it will ruin the prosperity of the country, as stated by an Orange barrister who landed in this city on the steamer Siberia last Sunday morning, is the silliest rot, as is amply proven by the fact that Ireland was never so prosperous as during the period from 1782 to 1800 when she had her own parliament.

Struggle as they may to conceal their real purposes from the people of the world the British aristocracy stands even now convicted of trying to stifle democracy, not only in Ireland, but in their own country and in every other country where they wield any influence. They are the bane of Australia, the curse of South Africa and the plague of India. The British aristocrat never changes, whether he is in London, Belfast, Sydney, Bombay or Ottawa. He is always an aristocrat and opposed to all things democratic. He is always a bitter opponent to organized labor, wherever found, even in America.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them; their true use is as a relaxation for the man who is doing some serious work in the world, and is doing it hard enough to make games the occupation of a holiday, and not of his best strength and time.—*Filson Young.*

The threadbare assertion: "I am going to have the right on my side at any rate" does not carry one very far. It is a very good thing to have right on your side, but if you desire to produce results you must have more than right on your side. Right and might must be driven as a team if the load of injustice is to be pulled off the backs of the oppressed.

When California is filled with flourishing homes and her people are industrious and happy and as contented as it is healthy to be, then, perhaps, there will be no work for the unions to do, but until the dawning of that day, and it is now very far in the future, there is work in the ranks of the lifters for every soul that wishes humanity well. Some men are now as nearly satisfied as nature permits in the human being, but they are not among the men and women of toil, and who has a better right to contentment than those who do the world's work? Therefore the need of today is for men who are willing to help in the struggle upward even to the extent of pulling along a less able brother. This is the work the unions are doing, and it is the work the unionist would have all do.

Under the calendar of Julius Caesar February had normally 29 days, and in leap year 30, and so it would doubtless still have, notwithstanding the almost universal adoption of the Gregorian calendar with its more accurate estimate of the length of the solar year, had it not been for the Senate changing the name of the sixth month—the year commenced then in March—from Sextilis to Augustus, in honor of Augustus Caesar, who, it is recorded, was particularly fortunate in that month. Augustus greatly valued the honor, we read in the "Pall Mall Gazette" (London), but he was rather annoyed that his month had 30 days only, while the fifth month, the old Quintilis, which had been renamed Julius to commemorate the triumphs of his great uncle, had 31. To equalize matters, therefore, he lopped a day off February and added it to August.

The evolution of a silk gown from the actual spinning of the cocoon by the silk worm to the fitting and finishing of costly dresses on beautiful living models will be illustrated by an extensive working exhibit in the palace of manufactures at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. First the silk worms will be shown in their cases and the method of killing them so that not a strand of the silk is broken will be illustrated. In another booth workers will be seen catching up the filaments of the cocoon on a fine brush and winding them through an eyelet into reels of thread. The various weaving processes will be portrayed and then the finished products will be turned over to modistes who will fit and make silk gowns upon attractive young women in full sight of the visitors. A long promenade will extend over the end of the exhibit and along this beautiful women in silk gowns will walk to and fro, displaying their robes.

Wit at Random

Gibbs—I tell you, no one can fool my wife.
Dibbs—Then how did you get her?—"Philadelphia Public Ledger."

Guest—Why don't you look a little more pleasant?

Waiter—I am trying to look pleasant.

Guest—Do you find it pretty hard work?

"Has my daughter given you to understand that she loves you?"

"She has told me that she will not care to live if she cannot be mine."

"She inherits it from me. My father was an awful kidder, and I had a brother who was just as bad."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Tom—I've seen the girl I want to marry. I stood behind her at the ticket window this morning and she took seven minutes to buy a fifteen elevated ticket.

Alice—Did that make you want to marry her?

Tom—Yes; I figured out that she could never spend my income at that rate.—Boston "Transcript."

Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, said of youth at a tea in New Haven:

"I find youth modest, almost over-modest. I don't agree with the accepted idea of youth that is epitomized in the anecdote. According to this anecdote, an old man said to a youth:

"My boy, when I was your age I thought, like you, that I knew it all, but now I have reached the conclusion that I know nothing."

"The youth, lighting a cigarette, answered, carelessly:

"Hm! I reached that conclusion about you years ago."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Before the passage of the present strict banking laws in Wisconsin, starting a bank was a comparatively simple proposition. The surprisingly small amount of capital needed is well illustrated by the story a prosperous country-town banker told on himself, when asked how he happened to enter the banking business:

"Well," he said, "I didn't have much else to do, so I rented an empty store building and painted Bank on the window. The first day I was open for business a man came in and deposited a hundred dollars with me; the second day another man dropped in and deposited two hundred and fifty; and so, by George, along about the third day I got confidence enough in the bank to put in a hundred myself!"—"Everybody's Magazine."

A Cleveland lawyer tells a story about a woman from the country who wanted a divorce. When the case got into the court the judge, disregarding for the moment the technical grounds, tried to find out the real reason for the lady's desire to be separated from the man she had lived with for so many years. The man himself was in court with a lawyer and it looked as if he was going to fight the case.

"Mrs. Dash," said the judge, "tell me what fault you have to find with your husband?"

"He is a liar, a brute, a thief and a brainless fool!" answered the lady promptly.

"Tut, tut!" exclaimed his honor, with Wilsonian emphasis. "You could hardly prove all that."

"Prove it? Why, everybody knows it."

"If you knew it, why did you marry him?"

"I didn't know it before I married him."

Then the husband spoke for the first time.

"She did, too!" he shouted.—"Current Opinion."

Miscellaneous

BREED US MORE MEN.

By Gordon Thayer.

Breed us more men, ye daughters of toil;
Ye alien mothers in far-off lands,
Sire them strongly, clean brawn and bone,
For we sift from the chaff the wheat alone,
When they come to die at our hands.

Think of our greed in your travail throes,

Think of us when ye bare your breast,
Mine and smelter shall claim their toll,
Roads shall be broken and reach their goal,
Though ye smell their blood from the west.

We build us strong on your woman's woe

Pier of granite and iron span,
Glare of furnace and caisson's gloom,
Of him whom ye gave us—a man.

Seas shall not bar your sons from harm;

Steppe or forest or alpine slope,
Our arms are long to grasp what we need,
The New World springs from your trampled
seed;
Ye drain the dregs of our draught of hope.

The ten-hour woman's labor law of Massachusetts has been upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. In 1909 Massachusetts passed a law limiting the hours of minors and women in manufacturing and mechanical establishments to fifty-six hours a week and ten hours a day, with certain qualifications. The State in 1911 reduced the hours from fifty-six to fifty-four, but the latter law was not in question in the case decided.

The Federal employers' liability law of 1906, declared unconstitutional as to the States, was held valid as to territories. Harry S. Friday, a railroad brakeman, was permitted to recover \$7500 for loss of an arm in New Mexico.

LEAD.

By George Matthew Adams.

This world needs leaders more than it needs any other breed of men. Every line of activity calls for leaders—every home, every business, every town—every nation. As long as there are people there will be plenty to follow. The demand is for those who can lead.

Be a leader.

The greatest asset in leadership is courage. Cowards never lead. Leadership requires great patience. No one will follow an irritable or impatient leader. Leadership requires tact, fairness and confidence. One man can't lead another who distrusts his leadership. Many other things are important—but these things are imperative.

Be a leader.

A leader must inspire and wake up the sleeping powers in his followers. To be able to do this he must himself have a clean, consistent record. A man can't command without authority—a man can't stir other people without first having stirred himself and become his own master.

Be a leader.

It is just as important to be a leader in your own home or town as to be a leader in your country. It isn't the special station in which a man leads that makes his work important, but it's how he leads. This thing is true—that if you lead well in the little affairs of life you can't keep from becoming a leader in the big affairs.

American Federation of Labor Letter**Musicians' Union Formed.**

At Laramie, Wyo, the musicians have formed a union affiliated to the American Federation of Musicians. It is believed that every competent musician will become enrolled.

Brewery Workers Strike.

The Reading, Pa., brewery workers have failed to negotiate a new scale which has been rejected by the employers. As a result the breweries in that city are tied up by a strike which may spread to neighboring cities. Conferences have been held since last February, and the workers have made every effort to avoid friction.

Teamsters Want Increase.

At Hazelton, Pa., the Teamsters' Union has presented their wage scale, which takes effect April 1st, to all contractors in that city. The new rate calls for an eight-hour day and 60 1/10 cents per hour for double teams and 75 cents per hour or fraction of an hour less than a half day's work, or five hours. Practically every teamster in the city belongs to the union and it is believed a settlement can be made without strike.

Iron Molders Locked Out.

The Fairmount foundry of Philadelphia has locked out its iron molders because they insisted on presenting their grievance to the management, who ordered the committee out of the office. The lockout is the culmination of a long series of complaints on the part of the men. Girl core-makers are employed and apprentice molders are compelled to do some of the work of experienced men for a small wage. Employees have been forced to work overtime without pay, and the men say conditions are of the worst. The iron molders are affiliated to the International Iron Molders' Union.

Oppose Child-Labor Law.

The textile manufacturers of Massachusetts are making an organized effort to repeal or modify existing child-labor laws and are also opposing the pending bill to provide a 48-hour week for women. The Manufacturers' Textile Association is flooding the State House with letters and appeals on the "evils" of the child-labor law and the disadvantages to Massachusetts manufacturers through an eight-hour day for women. Trade unionists are meeting this opposition in a most effective manner, and the cause they represent is being supported by many sympathetic organizations and individuals throughout the State.

Insists on Trial by Jury.

Claiming that when he was committed to jail without a trial by jury, because of an alleged violation of an order by the chancery tribunal of New Jersey, he was denied rights guaranteed by the Federal constitution, Samuel S. Staley, through his attorney, was granted a review of the proceedings through a writ of habeas corpus by Supreme Court Justice Trenchard. Staley claims that he was adjudged in contempt of court for failing to obey an order in connection with a suit in which he was interested. Under the court's order Staley was taken into custody in Pennsylvania, brought to New Jersey, and committed to jail, where he was to remain until a fine of \$50 and costs had been paid.

"Speeding Up" Causes Strike.

As a protest against the "speeding up" orders of foremen on the Standard Oil Company's tank farm near Bakersfield, 300 tank builders went on strike. Very few of the strikers were organized.

but they signified their willingness to join a trade union, and their local is now affiliated to the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders. The demands of the men include the employment of a white cook instead of a Chinese and a demand for more money or a reduction of the amount of work required. The men say that a limit must be placed on the "speeding up" system that is being slowly enforced. These tank builders are skilled iron workers. The tanks are made of steel, 114 feet in diameter and 32 feet high, and are intended to store the oil from the main pipe as new oil wells are drilled.

To Union Men.

Union men of America, do you realize that at any time your home, your savings, may be levied upon if your organization has attained any degree of success? Do you realize that you and the officers of your organization may be imprisoned for daring to defend and to promote your welfare and for the exercise of normal activities to increase the power and efficiency of your union? Have you compared your condition with that of the unorganized so that you realize what will be the effect of depriving you of the right to organize? When you have seriously considered these questions you will realize the imperative necessity that devolves upon all men and women who labor—the necessity of securing amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust law that clearly and specifically prevents the application of that law to the voluntary organization of the workers—the unions.—Samuel Gompers.

Test Stays In.

The Senate Immigration Committee has reported to the Senate that it favors the Burnett immigration bill, with its literacy clause, recently adopted by the House of Representatives. Several amendments to the bill as it passed the House are recommended, but the literacy clause was not changed. Of this, the Senate committee says: "The 'literacy test' has been adopted as the best device so far suggested for reducing immigration where it most needs to be reduced. As now reported, it is confidently believed the measure is nearly ideal in its selective, administrative, and restrictive features as it is possible to make such a law." One of the Senate's amendments makes it possible to exclude any one liable to insanity. Another amendment provides that immigrants may be detained on board the ship on which they arrive a sufficient time to permit proper examination. This section changes that favored by the House, which provided that medical officers selected by this government should be carried on inbound immigration ships for the purpose of examining immigrants. To this Italy and other nations filed strong protests.

To Impeach Justice Wright.

Standing on the floor of the House of Representatives Congressman Park of Georgia started impeachment proceedings against Justice Wright and presented resolutions instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether action by the House is necessary "concerning the alleged official misconduct of Daniel Thew Wright; whether he has accepted favors from lawyers appearing before him; whether he has permitted counsel for a street railway to endorse his notes while said counsel was retained in business and causes before his court; whether he has collected and wrongfully appropriated other people's money; whether he has purposely changed the record in order to prevent the reversal of causes wherein he presided; whether he is guilty of judicial misconduct in the trial of a writ of habeas corpus to an extent which provoked a reviewing court of the District of Columbia to justly characterize the trial as a 'trav-

esty of justice'; whether he has arbitrarily revoked, without legal right, an order of a judge of concurrent jurisdiction, appointing three receivers, so as to favor his friend by appointing him sole receiver; whether he is morally and temperamentally unfit to hold judicial office, and whether he has been guilty of various other acts of personal and judicial misconduct for which he should be impeached."

The above charges are similar to the ones by Wade H. Cooper, which were handed to the attorney general, who, in turn, forwarded them to the House Committee on the Judiciary, which decided, in effect, it had no power to act on the impeachment of a judge unless ordered to do so by the House. The committee now stands so instructed, and is given full power to send for witnesses and administer oaths in its investigation.

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LABOR LOSES RECALL BATTLE.

Labor has lost in the Owens' recall. But labor has learned some lessons and if the workers of California will only heed those lessons the unsuccessful fight to recall a pliant tool of the interests has not been made in vain.

First of all the working people should understand definitely and conclusively that the labor planks in the Democratic platform must not be taken as serious—those pledges are made solely for the purpose of catching labor votes.

Owens was elected upon the Democratic platform as adopted by that party's convention. As a legislator he deliberately violated practically every platform pledge which concerned labor. In the face of this undeniable fact the Democratic Contra Costa County Central Committee had a special session for the purpose of indorsing and commanding the traitor's career and incidentally lambasting the men and women who acquainted the people with the Senator's disgraceful record. Owens proudly wore that coat of whitewash throughout the campaign. He had no other defense and the leading lights of his party, with one honorable exception, seemed to be quite well satisfied with the treatment accorded labor.

Although Owens trampled upon the Democratic party's platform, broke his written promises to labor, and in general made a record so bad that words are utterly inadequate to describe it—the party again stood sponsor for him in the recall election and secured for him another certificate of character.

If organized labor does not resent that kind of treatment at the first opportunity—then labor deserves no better fate.

Senator Owens will return to the Senate in January, 1915, as the representative of the special interests. He faithfully served the corporations at the 1913 session of the Legislature and now that his conduct has been approved by a majority of his constituents nothing else will be expected of him.

Labor certainly did its very best to bring about an improvement in the representation from the Ninth Senatorial District. In every city and town where the organized workers have any foothold the misrepresentative was recalled. Richmond, his home town, which knew him best, repudiated Owens by a majority of 751 votes. Pinole, Hercules, Rodeo, Selby, Crockett, Bay Point, Pittsburg, Tiburon and Sausalito returned majorities for the recall. But Martinez, the county seat of Contra Costa—the home of as fine a collection of reactionary politicians as ever disgraced a California town—gave the corporation henchman 327 votes to 87 against.

The voters in the farming districts and the grape growing section rallied to Owens' support as though their very lives depended upon retaining a labor crusher in the Senate. The anti-labor spirit of the grape growers was even reflected in the precinct at Winehaven where the employees of the California Wine Association voted three to one against the recall. The grape growers and the wine nabobs stabbed labor in the back but at the November election they will doubtless expect labor's support in defeating the pending initiative measure which provides for State-wide prohibition.

An incident which will help to explain the "line-up" of certain influential factors in politics took place at San Rafael on election day. Both the recognized Republican and Democratic bosses of Marin County were active workers for Owens.

The Republican boss held forth at Julius Levy's wholesale liquor store from whence he directed the movements of twelve modern motor cars which were stationed in front of said store. The Democratic boss was in charge of the most stylish car bringing the faithful to the polls.

Nevertheless, it appears as if many sincere and well-meaning voters supported Owens because they had been led to believe that the liquor in-

terests and the dive keepers of San Francisco were behind labor in the fight for his recall.

This is the first time in history that labor has attempted to recall a legislator for his refusal to live up to pre-election promises and platform pledges. It was thought in the beginning that the press in the Ninth Senatorial District would treat the matter with ordinary fairness. This was a serious miscalculation and resulted in bitter disappointment. The columns of the daily and weekly press, practically without exception, were closed to the proponents of the recall. Owens, through his corporation backers, absolutely controlled these "molders of public opinion." Not until the Richmond "Daily News" entered the field was it possible to secure any kind of publicity upon the true facts involved in the recall. The "Daily News" did valiant service but its circulation was confined to Richmond and immediate vicinity. In the country districts the weekly press stopped at nothing to embitter the minds of the people against the recall. The venom of the rattlesnake became a harmless sleeping potion in comparison with the poisonous darts hurled at those who told the truth about Owens.

Together with the enthusiastic support of the allied stand-pat and reactionary forces Owens seemed to have unlimited financial backing. The pennies collected from the workers to meet legitimate recall expenses were evidently duplicated by as many dollars to assure the retention of the corporation server.

Organized labor's effort to recall Senator Owens has been lost—but it was only a skirmish in the great nation-wide struggle to make our government truly representative of the people. The efforts to rid the California Legislature of Owens and his ilk will not cease because of a temporary setback. Big Business and its lieutenants in the Ninth Senatorial District will soon enough learn that the recall election of the 31st of March, 1914, was after all only a pyrrhic victory.

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The year book of the international trades union movement, the "International Report of the Trade Union Movement," is just about to be published for the tenth time. This report, which is published by the International Federation of Trades Unions, and which should find a place in every worker's library, has been continuously supplemented until it now presents a goodly volume of 354 pages. The extension of this work has run parallel with the extension of the international trades union movement and also with the increased recognition of the significance and importance of the practical co-operation of the trades unions of all countries. The tenth report, which covers the year 1912, bears ample testimony to this.

Brother Legien states in his general review that the number of all workers organized in trade unions in the 19 countries affiliated to the I. F. T. at the beginning of the year 1912 had risen from 11,435,498 to 12,368,103. These trade unionists are distributed over the various countries in the following manner: Great Britain 3,023,173 (1911, 3,010,346); Germany 3,317,271 (3,061,002); United States and Canada 2,496,000 (2,282,361); France 1,064,413 (1,029,238); Italy 860,502 (709,943); Austria 534,811 (496,263); Belgium 231,805 (189,455); Holland 169,144 (153,689); Denmark 139,012 (128,224); Sweden 121,866 (116,500); Hungary 111,966 (95,180); Spain 100,000 (80,000); Switzerland, 86,313 (78,119); Norway 60,975 (53,830); Finland 23,839 (19,640); Bosnia, Herzegovinia 5522 (5587); Servia 5000 (8337); Croatia 6783 (8504); Roumania 9708 (6000). If we add South Africa with 100,000 members, the unions in New Zealand with 60,600, in Australia with 433,200, and in Bulgaria with 10,000, then we have, apart from the national Canadian organizations, South America, and Russia, a total of 12,971,903.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 31, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: Frank King, Local No. 12; Frank Frylle, Local No. 12.

Transfers withdrawn: E. F. Madsen, Local No. 333; E. A. Ott, Local No. 367; A. Anderson, Local No. 510; R. Kolb, Local No. 325.

Regular members from transfer: R. Murray, Local No. 346; N. Weiss, Local No. 325.

The board of directors has classified Scottish Rite Cathedral, Fifteenth and Madison streets, Oakland, and placed same in Class D list of halls. Members will please bear this in mind in contracting, as the hall is under Class G in the present directory.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues and assessments for the first quarter will please pay same to A. S. Morey at once and avoid publication.

The steward on engagements will examine cards and see that all members are paid in full.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held at headquarters, 68 Haight street, on Thursday, April 9, 1914, at 1 p. m. There will be important business, and members are requested to attend.

When Willie's father came home to supper there was a vacant chair at the table.

"Well, where's the boy?"

"William is upstairs in bed." The answer came with painful precision from the sad-faced mother.

"Why, wh-what's up? Not sick, is he?" (An anxious pause.)

"It grieves me to say, Robert, that our son, your son—has been heard swearing on the street, I heard him."

"Swearing? Scott! I'll teach him to swear." And he started upstairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the atmosphere cleared a little, Willie's mother was saying sweetly from the hallway: "That will do, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."

SWISS

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

STEFFEN BROS.

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch

And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.

\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.**

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 27, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by the Secretary. Delegate J. P. McLaughlin appointed president pro tem. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Carpenters No. 483—Jacob Jensen, vice P. J. Freeman. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—William B. Roberts. Boot and Shoe Workers—J. E. Donovan and M. Hoetz, vice F. Early and B. McCarroll. Bartenders No. 41—Archie McAllister and John Sandberg, vice D. Johnson and A. Zimmerman. Teamsters No. 85—Harvey McCarthy, vice Edward Koll, resigned. Electrical Workers' Local No. 151—H. J. Dougherty, W. P. Stanton, H. F. Leslie, G. T. Flatley and B. E. Hayland. Electrical Workers' Local No. 151. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From American Federation of Labor, thanking Council for forwarding copy of our letter to the members of House of Representatives and Senators in reference to H. R. Bill No. 11,522. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen and Assistants, thanking unions for donations. From Senator John D. Works and Congressmen Church, Kent, Stephens and Hayes, in reference to bill to increase salaries of Federal civil service employees. From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, requesting that their delegates be excused from meetings on account of their organization meeting on that evening. From David Milder, secretary-treasurer International Workers' Defense League, in reference to financial report recently issued. From Bill Posters No. 44, in reference to Allied Printing Trades label. From W. H. Langdon, in reference to adoption of Gallagher-Marsh system of shorthand. From Inez Haynes Gilmore, enclosing check in the sum of \$100 to be turned over to Austin Lewis. From the Central Labor Council of St. Louis, in reference to unfairness of the Koken Barber Supply Company. From John L. Nolan, in reference to Indianapolis cases.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Horseshoers No. 25, in reference to securing eight-hour day. From Federal Labor Union No. 11,366 of Denton, Texas, in reference to assisting one of their members. From Musicians No. 6, requesting that the "Circolo Philharmonico Italiano" be placed on the unfair list of the Council. Agreement of Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary No. 125.

Request Complied With—From the Fresno Labor Council, requesting information concerning the Provision Trades Council.

The following resolutions from Alaska Fishermen in reference to H. R. Bill 11,740 were read:

"Whereas, There is now pending in Congress a bill (H. R. 11,740) the purpose of which is, as set forth in its title, 'To cure defects in and to validate chapters fifty-two and fifty-four of the acts of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, approved by the Governor of the Territory of Alaska May 1, 1913, and for other purposes,' and

"Whereas, Chapter fifty-four of the acts herein referred to provides for a poll-tax upon male persons in the Territory of Alaska; and

"Whereas, We are informed that it is the intention of the authorities of Alaska to collect said poll-tax from fishermen temporarily employed in the waters of the Territory of Alaska; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Alaska Fishermen's Union, in regular meeting assembled at headquarters, San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1914, that we protest against the imposition of a poll-tax upon fishermen temporarily employed in the waters of Alaska, for the following reasons:

1. Said fishermen are not residents of Alaska.
2. They derive no benefit from the government of Alaska.

3. The Territory makes no provision for their care or well-being.

4. Said fishermen, in conjunction with their employers, are wholly dependent upon their own resources for the provisions and maintenance of the facilities necessary in the pursuit of their vocation and for their care during periods of sickness.

5. Said fishermen are citizens and residents of the United States, and as such are subject to the payment of poll-tax and all other taxes at their respective places of residence; further, be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the justice of withholding its approval of the said chapter fifty-four of the acts of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, as a measure at once unjust in that it would tax persons who have no voice in making the laws of the Territory, and burdensome in that no service of any kind is guaranteed by the Territory in return for the revenues thus proposed to be exacted from the fishermen; further, be it

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to each member of the House of Representatives and of the United States Senate from the States of California, Oregon and Washington, with request for favorable action thereon, and that approval of the act herein referred to be withheld."

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Still on strike; standing firm. Riggers and Stevedores—Will hold special meeting for assisting Pressmen. Carpenters No. 1082—Donated \$50 to Pressmen. Molders—Donated \$50 to Martinez Defense Fund. Glove Workers—Are endeavoring to organize glove stores in the Mission district; delegates requested to assist. Carpenters No. 483—Donated \$32.90 to Pressmen. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Donated \$25 to Pressmen. Pile Drivers No. 77—Levied a 50-cent assessment for Pressmen.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Report of Executive Committee—On the application for a boycott on Mr. Goldman from Bartenders' Union, committee recommends that Mr. Goldman be instructed to employ extra help in order to bring about the relief requested by Bartenders' Union. On the complaint against the Consumers' Ice Company from Iron Trades Council, committee recommends that former decision of committee be re-affirmed, which was to the effect that the communication be filed and that the Iron Trades Council be requested to submit list of firms which are likely to use machines of this character in order that the secretary might advise them of the unfairness of the York Manufacturing Company's machine. Complaint of Horseshoers on H. Peterson, cement contractor, laid over one week. On application from Retail Delivery Drivers for boycott on the firm of Brock & Co., committee recommends that we declare our intention to levy same. Communication from Sheet Metal Workers No. 95 laid over one week, no committee appearing. Communication from Carpenters No. 1082 laid over one week, no committee appearing. On the matter of jurisdiction between Grocery Clerks and Retail Delivery Drivers, committee recommends that man in the employ of Smith & Trask be given to Drivers and that the question of determining where the man employed at Elliott's belongs, be taken under advisement. On the request from Cooks No. 44 for a boycott on Sheehan's Tavern, committee recommends that matter be referred back to the Joint Board of Culinairy Workers in order that unified action may be had. Recommendations of committee concurred in.

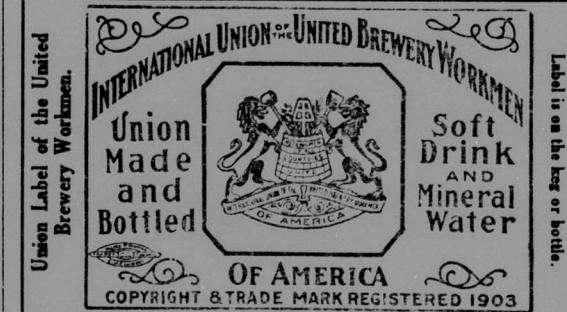
Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of initiative measure indorsed by the San Diego Federated Trades Council providing

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

LARGEST COAST OUTFITTERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SAFEST AND MOST SATISFACTORY PLACE TO TRADE



When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet.
Powell and Stockton

Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

LAST WEEK
MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE

The Greatest Emotional Actress
In the Third Act of "SAPHO"

In Conjunction With a
GREAT NEW SHOW

JOHNNY AND EMMA RAY in "ON THE RIO GRANDE," by Junie McCree; BRYAND CHEER-BERT'S MARVELOUS MANCHURIANS; CLARA INGE, Eccentric Comedienne; H. M. ZAZELL & CO., in the Comic Sketch, "An Eloperment"; HENRY CALALANO & JACK DENNY, "A Lively Ragtime Division"; JULIA NASH & CO., in Zellah Corington's Comedietta "Her First Case"; HERMAN TIMBERG; Special Feature—America's Foremost Exponents of Society Dances, MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE, BEFORE THE CAMERA.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00;
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays),
10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

for a system of settlement on publicly owned lands by deserving unemployed, at the expense of the municipalities of the State, committee recommends that this matter be not indorsed and that the San Diego Labor Council be advised of attitude of Council in this matter. Committee submitted the following resolutions in reference to appeal for assistance in case of Bros. Mooney, Brown and Hanlon:

"Resolved, That whenever this Council shall have issued an appeal to its affiliated unions for contributions in aid of any cause, it shall, so far as practicable, ascertain that such contributions be expended only to accomplish the object stated in the appeal.

"Further, That any moneys received by the Council in answer to such appeal shall be disbursed under the supervision and direction of the Council, and no payment shall be made therefrom except upon recommendation of the executive committee of the Council. In such cases an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements shall be prepared by the proper officers of the Council, and a copy thereof transmitted to each affiliated union; and

"Further, That, in case any balance of moneys collected remain unexpended, the Council shall refund to the contributing unions such balance pro rata in accordance with the total amount contributed by each union."

Moved to concur in resolution. Amendment, to refer to law and legislative committee; lost; original motion carried. Committee recommends that an appeal for financial assistance to provide legal defense for Bros. Brown, Mooney and Hanlon be issued. Recommendations of committee concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—On the applications of Electrical Workers No. 151 and 537 for re-affiliation with this Council, committee recommends that they be seated; concurred in. In the matter of organizing Cloak Makers, committee recommends that Secretary O'Connell notify Bro. Miller of Cloak Makers to have representatives from his organization before committee in the near future. On the request from Riggers and Stevedores for amalgamation of waterfront unions, committee recommends that secretary of Council communicate with waterfront unions requesting them to appoint a committee of ten to discuss plan of amalgamation. Moved to concur. Amendment, to refer to City Front Federation; amendment carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—President Gallagher called attention of the Council that while in Los Angeles he visited the grave of Brother George Gunrey and found that there was no stone marking his resting place. He also requested permission to call this matter to the attention of the executive committee; permission granted.

Receipts—Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Upholsterers, \$12; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Press Feeders, \$16; House Movers, \$8; Janitors, \$8; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$16; Printing Pressmen, \$315.70; Label Section \$5; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$125. Total receipts, \$597.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$6; \$5 for dues, Delegate Travelers' Aid, P. P. I. E.; Stenographers, \$46; Theodore Johnson, \$25; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Label Section, \$5; Printing Pressmen, \$315.70; Austin Lewis, \$100. Total expenses, \$572.70.

Council adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

STATEMENT.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, California, for April, 1914.

Editor, James W. Mullen, 316 14th St., S. F. Managing Editor, James W. Mullen, 316 14th St., S. F.

Business Manager, James W. Mullen, 316 14th St., S. F.

Publisher, San Francisco Labor Council, 316 14th St., S. F.

Owner, San Francisco Labor Council, 316 14th St., S. F.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1914.

(Seal) JAS. W. DOHERTY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires May 10th, 1917.)

COLORADO CONDITIONS.

The Colorado hounds of privilege, sometimes called the militia, reached the climax in their fiendish war of terrorism on the striking coal miners when they kidnapped Mother Jones and placed her in a damp, filthy cell in the Walsenburg jail. She is being held there incommunicado, a military prisoner.

The Colorado militiamen have robbed and destroyed miners' homes, have dragged future mothers through snow-covered alleys, have mowed down and maimed women and children, but these fiendish cruelties are nothing compared to Mother Jones' illegal incarceration in this vermin-ridden hole. It was in this cold damp cell that Gus Martinez, a healthy young Greek, contracted rheumatism of the heart and died. The militia know that it was this cell which made Martinez ill and caused his death. Dr. Abdun-Nur has advised the militia that the cell is absolutely unfit for any person to live in, but the hell hounds refuse to move her, and it is a grave question as to how long the aged woman can survive the confinement. Although the Attorney-General has advised the spineless Governor that the militia has no right to hold military prisoners incommunicado, Adjutant-General Chase continues to do so.

Attorney-General Farrar has also told the corporation-owned executives that they had no right to tear down the miners' tents at Forbes. To show him they were obeying the orders of the coal operators and not following his advice, Ammons and Chase had the miners' homes destroyed again.

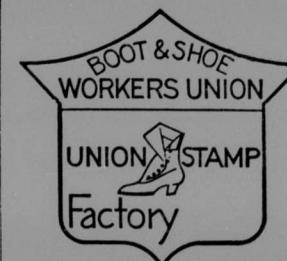
Officials of the United Mine Workers have announced that "when they again erect these homes, they hope to be in a position to protect their property rights against all trespassers."

After robbing Colorado taxpayers of \$750,000 to use the militia to terrorize and intimidate the strikers, Governor Ammons has announced that he will withdraw all uniformed herdsmen.

This statement has been made before, and resulted in nothing. About the time the militia are to be withdrawn, the hired assassins of the operators will start another reign of terror, blame it on the strikers, and the lickspittle governor will have another excuse to keep the militia in the strike zone.

Service is one of the ways by which a tiny insect like one of us can get a purchase on the whole universe. If he finds the job where he can be of use, he is hitched to the star of the world, and moves with it.—Richard C. Cabot in the "Atlantic."

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



M
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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)
Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:
Assets \$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds 1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund 166,570.12
Number of Depositors 64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Apr.,
Red and Blue on White.

A "treat that can't be beat"

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



APRIL, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
*Monotype Machines	
†Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(37) Altvater Printing Co.....	48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....	25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	4534 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(29) Hancoc Bros.....	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(185) Ille Printing Co., Inc.....	516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....	1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....	243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....	1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....	317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....	820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossel, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco	
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....	317 Front

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5928

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street Between 23rd and 24th
SAN FRANCISCO

(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L..... 545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A..... 147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford..... 117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred..... Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240) National Carton and Label Company..... 412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co..... 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P..... 69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co..... S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co..... 3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis..... Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... 340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin 767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat, Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The..... Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... 44-46 East
(25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion..... 316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News..... 118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary
(81) *San Rafael Independent..... San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin..... San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News..... Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Wm..... 16 Larkin

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... 563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver..... 311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co., 118 Columbus Ave
(158) San Francisco Engraving Co., 215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the meeting Sunday, four members were suspended for non-payment of dues, four applications were received, four elected to membership and three applicants obligated.

The union decided to protest against the issuance of a charter to a Marin County Typographical Union, which would involve the relinquishment of jurisdiction now held by this union over San Rafael and Sausalito.

The union adopted a recommendation of the executive committee that the members communicate with Senators Perkins and Works and the Congressmen from their individual districts, urging opposition to any proposed increase in second-class postal rates.

The union decided to affiliate with the Public Ownership Association.

There will be an adjourned session of the union next Sunday, April 5th, at Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, at 1:30 p. m., for the consideration of report of executive committee on proposed amendment to the local constitution, by-laws, general laws and rules of order, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The special assessment for the creation of a relief fund was discontinued, as was the assessment for the benefit of the Pressmen's Union No. 24 and Press Assistants' Union No. 33. Provision for further assisting these unions was made by a donation of \$150 a week from the general fund during this month.

Emil Weitnauer of the "Examiner" chapel, who was taken ill suddenly some three weeks ago, and who was taken to his former home at Waterloo, Iowa, died at that city March 26th.

J. L. Nutbar of San Diego Typographical Union was a visitor at local union headquarters last Tuesday. Mr. Nutbar, who spent a month in San Francisco and vicinity, returned to his home in San Diego Wednesday.

James P. Hartnett, an old-time member of No. 21, who has not been in the best of health for some time, left the city today to spend the summer on a ranch near El Verano.

The Waltham Watch Company is reported as being a large patron of the non-union printing firm of Perry & Searle in Lynn, Mass., which office the Typographical Union has thus far been unsuccessful in inducing to observe fair conditions.

Santa Barbara Typographical Union No. 394 is out after the scalp of T. M. Storke, publisher of the non-union Santa Barbara "Daily News," who is a candidate for postmaster of the southern city.

It is illegal for members of the Allied Printing Trades Council to notify book sellers that they will not deal with them if they handle books printed under non-union conditions.

It is lawful for the Allied Printing Trades Council to notify publishing houses that they will appeal to State Boards of Education if non-union books are handled by them.

The above rulings are included in a letter from Assistant Attorney General Todd, at Washington, to District Attorney Marshall of New York City, in the case of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council, which the Federal grand jury has been investigating because of its opposition to the non-union publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. In effect, Mr. Todd rules that it is a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and an interference with trade if the printers and their allies notify a book seller handling non-union goods that they will no longer patronize him.

Jack Snell of the "Chronicle" chapel is "down on the farm" celebrating the eightieth birthday of his father. The Snell farm is near Los Gatos.

For Sale—New modern four-room bungalow; \$2500; terms. 941 Eagle Ave., Alameda. Phone W. E. Pitschke, Alameda 3718. adv.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Blindfold Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Botto Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 504 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaffeurs No. 255, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housersmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5, Leon Savage, Box 103, So. S. F.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Pacific Building.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400, T. Carter, 986 Ellis.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Sec.-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following deaths have occurred in San Francisco union circles: Frederick Craig of the marine cooks, John E. Jenkins of the teamsters, Charles Boyd of the marine firemen, Frank H. Dunn of the bartenders, Thomas Faulkner of the carpenters, Frank Likins of the marine engineers, John W. Smith of the riggers and stevedores, J. G. Steiger of the brewery workers, John J. Mulcaire of the blacksmiths, Godfred Westman of the tailors, Emil Weitnauer of the printers, Rudolph Lorenz of the bakers and Edward J. Geraghty of the teamsters.

The trial of Thomas J. Mooney at Martinez on the charge of having high explosives in his possession started last Tuesday and continued throughout the week.

At the last regular and quarterly meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115, held Wednesday, April 1st, in Germania Hall, eight new members were obligated and three received by transfer cards. Three of the members have met with serious accidents during the last two weeks. The balance of the evening was given to entertainment and high jinks, there being quite a number of spirited three round contests and also a series of fancy drumming by the Butchers' Drum Corps; refreshments were then served until a late hour. The Butchers' Drum Corps will hold its fifth annual picnic on Sunday, May 3, 1914, at Biggio's Park, Colma, where a drumming contest will take place, a handsome silver cup to be awarded to the winners of the contest.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League is in receipt of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

It is interesting to note the following figures and facts relative to Japanese immigration, contained in this report: During the year 1912 there were 8589 Japanese admitted to continental United States and the Hawaiian Islands. During the fiscal year 1913 there were admitted to the same territory 11,672 Japanese, which is an increase of 3093, or 36 per cent. This immigration during the fiscal year 1913 was admitted as follows: In the State of Washington 2997, an increase of 787 over 1912; the Northern California district 3477, an increase of 705; the Hawaiian Islands 4901, an increase of 1670; 315 were admitted in Southern California and other places. The total admitted in 1913 in continental United States was 6771, or approximately 2000 more than were admitted into the Hawaiian Islands.

There are 82,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands at the present time; 25,000 of these work on the plantations and the balance are forcing the white labor in the cities and elsewhere to the waterfront and to the mainland as soon as they are fortunate enough to gather a few dollars for passage.

The above figures do not include the large number of Japanese that gain admission to the United States illegally across the Canadian and Mexican borders and from other sources.

It is to be noted that the number admitted is increasing to an alarming extent in spite of the gentlemen's agreement existing between the United States and Japan in connection with the treaty between the two countries.

It will also be noted from the above figures that California and the entire Pacific Coast is facing a dangerous situation, as this unassimilable immigration increases. While a certain number of Japanese return to Japan each year, yet the numbers in this country are increasing very rapidly and the percentage of increase is against the white man.

UNION STAMPED SHOES For Work and for Dress Wear

The Largest Stock in the
City to Select From
Every Pair "Honest Made"



EVERY PAIR OF "HONEST QUALITY." EVERY PAIR
GUARANTEED BY OUR 33 YEAR REPUTATION FOR
"SQUARE DEALING" AND OUR "SMALL PROFIT PRICES"
SAVES YOU FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE

"IT WILL PAY YOU TO LET US SHOE YOU"

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

Personal and Local

Remember the label of the glove workers and help this union to establish conditions.

The Labor Council has declared its intention to levy a boycott on the firm of Brock & Co., upon request of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union.

The organizing committee is preparing to bring the cloak makers of the city together again as there is dire need of a union in this industry.

The two unions of outside electrical workers were amalgamated last Tuesday night. The amalgamated organization will be known as Electrical Workers' Union No. 151. The agreement entered into is yet to be submitted to a referendum vote of the two unions for ratification.

El Cristoforo, clear Havana cigar, is a fine smoke and bears the union label of the cigar makers.

The James Graham Manufacturing Company has signed a union-shop agreement with the metal polishers, buffers, platers and silver workers of this city. This concern will therefore be in a position in future to furnish strictly union-made goods.

Musicians' Union No. 6 has elected J. E. Lehman a member of its executive board, vice M. J. Kochman, resigned.

The International Workers' Defense League has protested to Secretary of Labor Wilson against the attempt to deport Har Dyal, the Hindu radical. The league also has protested against the imprisonment in Colorado of "Mother Jones."

A committee from the Labor Council appeared before the department of electricity Thursday to urge that home industry be given preference in the matter of the construction of the apparatus for the new fire and police alarm central station to be erected in Jefferson Square. The local Council also will request the city of Fresno to have its new lamps made in California. Fresno plans to install 487 new posts.

A communication has been sent to the municipal authorities by Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 31, directing attention to alleged non-union conditions in the construction of the Kentucky-street bridge across Islais Creek by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad companies.

The Labor Council, at its last meeting, received a letter from Congressman John I. Nolan stating that he had taken up the question of prevailing upon President Wilson to pardon the men convicted at Indianapolis in connection with the dynamite conspiracy, but that Senator Kern, who was attorney for the defense, deemed such a course unwise at this time, and deemed it best for the convicted men to begin serving sentence and then apply for pardon.

The Council approved a resolution from the Alaska Fishermen's Union protesting against the passage of a bill that will impose a poll tax on fishermen temporarily employed in Alaska.

A donation of \$100 to the Wheatland Defense Fund was received from Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, received by her from "Harper's Weekly" for a story she furnished that paper on the Wheatland case.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 has elected the following delegates to the international convention of the craft to be held in this city June 8th: John Kane, M. J. McGuire, H. Eckleman, P. O'Halloran and J. Powers.

"EL CRISTOFORO"
Clear Havana Cigars
Of Highest Type
UNION MADE

BEWARE OF POWER.

At stated intervals alarmists and over-enthusiastic individuals make the discovery that the American Federation of Labor is not clothed with sufficient power. Forthwith plans and specifications are furnished which, in effect, transforms the rank and file of the trade unionists into automatons to be peremptorily ordered at will. The lodgment of power in some central authority appears to find its most ardent advocates among those who, when commanded to abide by their own fantastic creations, would be the first to rebel. It is not difficult to institute a rule of action for the other fellow, but it is an entirely different matter should the rule overlap into the precincts occupied by the creator.

There's something human about this, though, but unfortunately there are legions who fail to comprehend this important and ever-present trait of character.

It would not be too strong a statement to assert that were it possible to lodge the combined power of the entire organized labor movement upon a few individuals, and that power used to compel obedience to its edicts, a smoldering volcano would be in the process of formation. The American labor movement holds as its principal tenet, freedom.

Away with your power to compel men and women to act in accord with some theoretical notion. If there is any plan or scheme that will be of advantage to the organized workers, they will accept it in time when they understand it, and they cannot be forced to accept it sooner, no matter how much power there is at the top.

Infants are not dined on beefsteak.

Trade unionists want freedom, and they intend to preserve that freedom by a refusal to delegate the right to a coterie of selected individuals to do their thinking for them.

The real and actual power in the organized labor movement is the co-operation which comes as the result of understanding. The champion of any plan to apply force to compel obedience of his fellow-workers is a dangerous leader. Self-imposition of discipline is a builder; the interjection of force means destruction.—American Federation of Labor Newsletter.

OPHEUM THEATRE.

Next week will be the last of Olga Nethersole in her impersonation of Fanny LeGrand in the third act of "Sapho." A great new bill will also be presented. Johnny and Emma Ray will appear in "On the Rio Grande," a farce with music, which has to do with an incident in military camp life in which plot and story are not enlisted. A particularly thrilling and interesting performance will be given by Bryant Cheerburt's Marvelous Manchurians. They are general all round athletes who perform many astounding acrobatic feats and much wonderful juggling. Clara Inge will amuse with an eccentric monologue which has been the delight of New York audiences. H. M. Zazell and Company will appear in a comic sketch "An Elopement." Henry Catalano and Jack Denny call their act "A Lively Ragtime Diversion." Julia Nash and Company will appear in "Her First Case" and Herman Timberg will close his engagement with this program. A special feature will be Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, America's most foremost exponents of society dances in motion pictures which have been specially secured for the Orpheum Circuit.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made